

35,000 FIREMEN GET HIGHER PAY

Gain Advance of 10 to 12 Per Cent in Arbitration Board's Award Against Fifty-four Railroads.

LINES ARE FAVORED, TOO

Demands for Better Working Conditions Are Not Conceded and the Wage Increase of Several Millions Annually Is Not Retroactive.

Thirty-five thousand firemen win a victory in the award of the arbitration board selected under the Erdman act to settle the controversy over wages and working conditions with the fifty-four Eastern railroads. The award was filed in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court shortly after 6 o'clock last night by Judge William L. Chambers, chairman of the board. The office of the clerk of the court was kept open especially to receive it. The extension of time allowed the board in which to file its finding would have expired at midnight.

The award is essentially in favor of the firemen, who get an average increase of 10 to 12 per cent in wages. Estimated on the basis of the present annual payroll of the firemen of the fifty-four roads, which is \$22,000,000, the increase in wages will mean an additional outlay to the Eastern roads of from \$2,500,000 to \$3,450,000 a year.

Advances Take Effect in Ten Days. The demands for better working conditions, as made by the firemen, in general, are not conceded by the board of arbitration, and remain pretty much the same as they were heretofore. In this respect the railroads won several important points for which they contended during the hearings before the board. A large item of saving to the railroads under the award lies in the fact that it is not made retroactive, but goes into effect ten days after it was filed.

The firemen contended that it should date from July 1, 1912, when the first negotiations with the railroads were begun. If this had been allowed it would have cost the railroads almost another year's outlay of the increase in wages, or about \$3,000,000. When the arbitration award was made to the engineers of the same roads last summer they were allowed seven months' increase in back pay, but the percentage of increase was much smaller, being about 5 per cent.

In presenting their demands the firemen figured that the increase asked in wages would amount to 15 per cent. The railroad managers contended that the demands, if granted in toto, would mean a much larger increase—about 35 per cent. This would mean an increased expense to the roads concerned of \$11,000,000, they contended. The railroads reached this estimate on a basis of the actual work done by the firemen for the year prior to the controversy, as figured by their experts.

Roads Are Standardized. The award standardized the roads, as the firemen requested, by basing the pay of the firemen on the weight of locomotives on drivers and by specifying that ten hours or less, or one hundred miles or less, shall constitute a day's work in all classes of service. Prior to the award there had been no standardization of wages, some of the roads computing them on a mileage basis and some on the weight of locomotives.

The application of the firemen for two firemen on all the larger freight locomotives was denied, but provision was made so that in case of necessity a second fireman can be used. This was one of the demands most bitterly

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TARIFF HITS THE BRYANS Father-in-Law of Commoner's Son to Retire as Miller.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Milwaukee, April 23.—Alexander Berger, head of the Berger-Crittenden Milling Company, father-in-law of William Jennings Bryan, Jr., announced to-day the retirement of his firm, one of the oldest in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, owing to the fear of what would happen to the flour industry under Democratic tariff revision. The company recently lost its flour mill by fire, and the site is offered for sale.

JUDGE SUGGESTS CURE FOR THE SUFFRAGETTES

Would Send Them Around World in Sailing Ship—Mrs. Despard Arrested.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 24.—A new way of dealing with the suffragettes was suggested by Justice Sir John Eldon Barker at the Manchester Assizes yesterday. "If I could have my way," he said, "I would send them round the world in a sailing ship as the best thing for them."

The women were brought up at the Assizes for trial on the charge of raiding on April 3 the Manchester Art Gallery and smashing the glass of thirteen famous pictures which they said they did as a protest against the sentence of three years' imprisonment passed on their leader, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

The judge declared that failing the remedy he suggested as a cure for suffragette militancy, he would have to send them to jail for three months and a month respectively, and they would have to serve additional terms of six months and four months respectively unless they found sureties for their good behavior on leaving jail.

Mrs. Despard was arrested last night with other suffragettes as the result of an attempt at a late hour to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square. Several women climbed the Nelson column and rang bells violently to attract attention. They then began to address the crowds which gathered. The police dispersed the meeting amid lively scenes.

The "hunger strike" bill, designed by the government to deal away with forcible feeding of suffragettes serving terms in prison, and which has been called the "cat and mouse" bill by the militant suffragettes, passed its third reading in the House of Commons last evening by a vote of 234 to 56.

Mrs. Despard and the other suffragettes arrested in Trafalgar Square were liberated late last night.

AGED COUPLE, FOUND BY DAUGHTER, OVERCOME WITH GAS.

Donald Dorriety, eighty years old, a retired carpenter, and his wife, Margaret, seventy-nine years old, were accidentally overcome by gas last night, and owe their lives to a dream warning to their daughter, who hurried from Newark with her husband and discovered the aged couple sitting at the dinner table unconscious. Gas was escaping from a jet in the room. At the Lincoln Hospital the woman's condition was said to be serious, but the man is likely to recover.

Mrs. May Allen, the daughter, said she had been worrying all day yesterday because of her dream. She induced her husband to come to New York, saying she knew "something's wrong" with her parents.

CROPS OUTRANK LAWSUITS

Kansas Judge Sends Jury Back to Spring Planting.

Phillipsburg, Kan., April 23.—Putting in the crops is more important at present in this section than settling lawsuits, in the opinion of District Judge W. S. Langmade, who discharged the jury in his court to-day and told the members to go back to their spring planting.

"We need more good farmers and good farming," the judge said. "And we need fewer lawsuits. None of the cases on the docket really is important. I deem the spring planting more important. The planting cannot wait; the suits can."

PASTOR'S LIVELY FUNERAL

Band Plays "Dixie," Quartet Sings and Socialist Speaks.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Bridgeport, Conn., April 23.—The lively strains of "Dixie," followed by a highly sentimental rendering by a quartet of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," amazed those at the funeral of the Rev. John Price Thorndyke here to-day. The funeral was carried out in accordance with the clergyman's ante-mortem request.

Dr. Thorndyke had even planned his own funeral address, which was read by a local Socialist and was well received with sentiments of a pronounced agnosticism. Dr. Thorndyke was formerly well known as a traveler, lecturer and student. His body will be cremated to-morrow.

MARTIN IN LAUSANNE?

American Minister to Switzerland Has No Information.

Berne, Switzerland, April 23.—In answer to inquiries, the American Minister, Henry S. Boutell, said to-day that he was without any official information as to the whereabouts of Joseph W. Martin, the Memphis cotton broker who disappeared from London three weeks ago. The Swiss papers report that Martin has been seen at Lausanne and Geneva recently, but confirmation of this is lacking.

WOMEN "KIDNAP" BORDEN'S DAUGHTER

Condensed Milk Manufacturer's Child Spirited Away from Sanatorium at Bonton, N. J., in Auto.

POLICE SUSPECT MOTHER

Girl Embraced "Abductors" and Got in Car with Her Nurse, Who Was Later Left Behind at Hotel.

Police and special squads of detectives were watching Pennsylvania trains and all trolley lines about Newark and Jersey City last night in an effort to pick up the trail of two middle-aged and well-dressed women who yesterday afternoon spirited away Roma Borden, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Gail Borden, the condensed milk manufacturer, from a sanatorium at Bonton, N. J. Up to midnight last night no trace had been found either of the girl or of her two alleged kidnappers.

Officials working on the case are attaching considerable significance to the fact that one of the women concerned in the mystery was referred to several times as "Helen." This is the given name of Mrs. Gail Borden, mother of the heiress, who brought suit against her husband for divorce some two years ago and has been living apart from him since then. Mrs. Borden has been living in Los Angeles for more than a year, but was expected to arrive in this city either yesterday or to-day to visit her daughter.

According to the girl's nurse, a Miss Coghlan, who accompanied Miss Borden to the sanatorium from New York about two weeks ago by direction of Dr. George M. Parker, of No. 41 West 53d street, Manhattan, she and her young charge were seated on the lawn of the institution yesterday afternoon, when an automobile in which were two women and a chauffeur came along the road. Miss Borden, the nurse said, seemed to be expecting the machine, and as soon as it drew near jumped up and made a dash for the roadway.

The two women got out of the car and embraced Miss Borden affectionately. After some conversation they invited the girl and the nurse to go for a drive. Under the impression, Miss Coghlan told the police, that it was to be a short ride she did not suggest that Miss Borden get a hat, and both entered the car.

Nurse Becomes Suspicious.

The party drove to Newark and stopped at the Hotel Navarre. On the invitation of the two women the nurse and Miss Borden entered the dining room, but while waiting for dinner to be served the nurse became suspicious and went out to a telephone to call up the police. She returned to the dining room to find that Miss Borden and the two women had gone.

The nurse was told that Miss Borden had gone south on Broad street one block to Greene, where she turned east, evidently heading for the Market street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The two women, who, according to employees of the hotel, had been heard to urge the girl to "beat it," hired a taxi and told the chauffeur to drive them to Jersey City.

They started up Broad street to Market and down that thoroughfare to Fillmore when one of the mysterious women asked the chauffeur what the trip was going to cost them. When they were told the fare would be \$6.50, they announced that the price was too high. They left the taxi and boarded a Plank Road car bound for Jersey City. The nurse hurried to the street a few minutes before a squad of detectives arrived at the hotel, in answer to her message. About the same time the taxi driver returned from his trip with the two women and told the detectives his story.

Chased Trolley in Taxicab.

Miss Coghlan telephoned Dr. Parker in Manhattan and he ordered her to get into an automobile and try to overtake the two women on the trolley car. She immediately started in the same taxicab which the women had chartered a few minutes before. She drove to Jersey City without getting any trace of the pair and then went to the police station, where she again told the story of the kidnapping.

Miss Coghlan described Miss Borden to the police as very pretty, with dark complexion and dark hair. When last seen she wore a dark suit and was without gloves and hat. The nurse said she did not believe the women in the case were relatives.

Attempts to get into communication with Gail Borden in his apartments at the Hotel Manhattan met with failure. Greenville Clark, a law partner of Elihu Root, of No. 31 Nassau street, Manhattan, called up the Jersey City police at 6:20 last evening and instructed them to arrest the two women and Miss Borden on sight. He also informed them, the police assert, that the girl had been kidnapped from a sanatorium at "Pompton Plains" a few hours before.

CONFIRM WEEKS AND PHILBIN.

Albany, April 23.—The Senate Finance Committee voted to-day to report to the Senate to-morrow Governor Sulzer's nomination of Bartow S. Weeks and Eugene M. Philbin. No action was taken on the other nominations before the committee.

THE MOUTHPIECES OF THEIR GOVERNMENTS.



VISCOUNT CHINDA.

The Japanese Ambassador, who has presented the protest of the Mikado's government.

WOMAN LOSES LIBEL SUIT

Miss Lind-af-Hageby Spoke 513,000 Words in Hearing.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 23.—Miss Lind-af-Hageby, the anti-vivisection leader, has lost her action for libel which she brought against "The Pall Mall Gazette," but has put to her credit and that of her sex a remarkable forensic achievement. For sixteen days she held her own against some of the ablest counsel at the bar, and though inexperience led her into some errors of judgment, both her speeches and cross-examination won encomiums from everybody, from the judge down.

During the hearing of the case, Miss Lind-af-Hageby spoke 513,000 words.

WIRELESS STRIKE STANDS

Pacific Operators to Leave Ships in Home Ports.

San Francisco, April 23.—One vessel was delayed in sailing from this port to-day as the result of the strike called yesterday to the wireless operators. A coaster was held up for an hour, and then left with one non-union operator and a union man who was going to his home port to fulfill his contract.

The operators on several other coasters which left late this afternoon, however, were instructed by union officials to leave their vessels at the points of destination.

CARUSO CHARMS CONVICTS; HAWTHORNE'S TRIBUTE

Atlanta Prisoners Moved to Tears by "Il Paggiacci" Aria—Writer's Poetic Thanks.

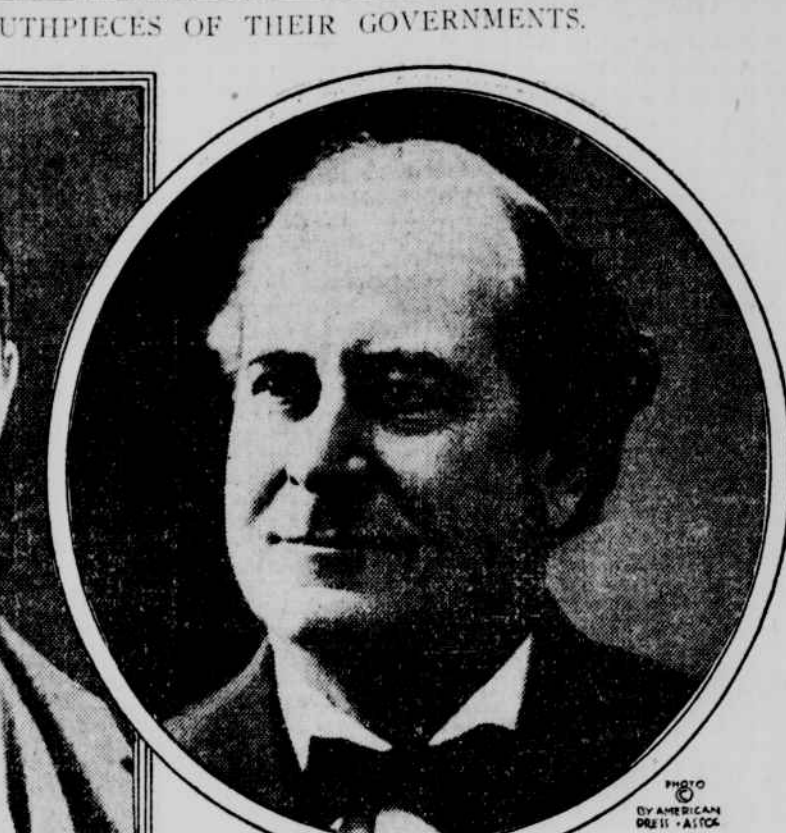
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Atlanta, April 23.—Enrico Caruso, singing "Il Paggiacci," melted to tears an audience of eight hundred men behind the walls at the federal prison to-day. "I have never sung so well in my life," he declared, "my heart went out to those poor crying men and I had all I could do to keep from falling in the midst of my singing, and if I brought a ray of joy to but one prisoner I am well content." In a corner near the stage sat an old man who has been much in public print of late, Julian Hawthorne, now sixty, and looking many years older, the son of America's most famous novelist. In appreciation of Caruso's visit Hawthorne to-day paid tribute in a poem in "Good Words," the prison publication of which he is the editor.

Hawthorne's poem follows: We sit in our rows of sodden gray. Up there in the great blank hall, Through the window looks the great blue day. And the golden sunshine call, Call us, as Christ called Lazarus, dead, To rise and come forth from his grave. But Christ cannot not to free us, said, To give back the life God gave. Better the dead than the living dead, Whom the world shuts out and the bars shut in. Man-made shackles of all men's sin!

Then, in the hush of the great blank hall, God's swift whips of the dogs of hell, For a voice, like a glorious trumpet call, Arose as a soul from the depths of hell. To the soul rose with it on wondrous wings, Rose from their prison of iron and clay, Forged the grim and the shame of things! We were men once again in a sunlit day, Sin and grief and punishment—all, We were lost in that human trumpet call.

Not bars nor punishment can shake. The strong, swift whips of the dogs of hell, Soaring aloft over grief and fate, As the tones of the master of the prison pen, Disilluminating the fragrance of flowers song, Into hearts that remember youth again, Into hearts that know no wrong. How, then, if such be music's spell, Shall we doubt that Christ still conquers hell?

In another part of the audience was "Lupo the Wolf" and a band of his fellow Black Handers; in another part was William Adler, a New Orleans banker, and there were scores of others whose names are known in many cities.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Secretary of State, who goes to California in connection with the proposed anti-alien land legislation.

AMENDED COCAINE BILL FINDS FAVOR IN SENATE

New Features Remove Opposition of New York County Medical Society.

CLERK OF N. Y. BANK TURNED OUT BY M'ADOO

National City Employee Has Been Sending Reports for Eight or Ten Years.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, April 23.—The Walker bill, introduced to minimize the evils of the cocaine habit disclosed by The Tribune, will undoubtedly be reported by the Senate Codes Committee to-morrow morning. The committee will consider several amendments presented this afternoon by Assistant District Attorney Delehanty, who drafted the bill. They were made at the request of the County Medical Society of New York, and Mr. Delehanty said they would remove all opposition which that organization has had to the measure.

These amendments have been agreed to by the leaders of the Assembly, which has already passed the bill, and there will be no difficulty in its getting through that House again.

The effect of the changes is to remove the limitations placed on physicians in making prescriptions containing cocaine. Under the amendments a physician is not bound to use any certain form of prescription; no limitation is placed on the strength of solution he can prescribe and he is not required to make a special record of prescriptions containing more than 1 per cent of cocaine.

The physician is also to be allowed to have in his possession one and one-eighth ounces of cocaine, instead of one ounce, and he is to be required to report only the total disposition of cocaine twice a year, instead of the detailed disposition.

Delegation from New York.

Judge Swann, Mr. Delehanty and Father Curry, of St. James's Church, came up from New York to favor the measure. The only opposition was from Dr. W. R. Robinson, of Gilead, Ohio, the manufacturer of a patented asthma cure containing cocaine. Dr. Robinson said he favored the purpose of the bill, but he objected to the provision which would prevent his cure from being sold in this state save on a doctor's prescription.

Because of asthma sufferers who had found relief in this medicine the bill was amended before it passed the Assembly by providing that a physician in making a prescription could certify that it was needed by the patient for one or two years and no new prescription could be secured in that time. At present the life of a prescription is only ten days.

Judge Swann said that few people outside of New York City could realize the tremendous percentage of crime committed in that city because of the cocaine habit.

"In my experience of five years on the bench," he said, "I have found that this drug more than anything else causes crime of all degrees and among all classes, no matter of which sex. Of all drugs this seems to be the one that gets the greatest mastery over its victims. You cannot believe a man who takes cocaine under any circumstances. He is a liar and can't help it. The worst criminals in New York City are cocaine fiends. 'Gyp' the Blood is one; Elliott, the most celebrated forger I have come in contact with, was addicted to the drug, and Elliott (this was not his right name) was highly educated and came from an excellent family."

Judge Swann called attention to the negro known as Professor Coey who conducted a cocaine den where white women consorted with negroes. In illustrating the breaking down of all sense of decency caused by cocaine he told of a daughter of a prominent New York physician who had been found in this den.

Under No Inducement. Many of the transactions with the department are necessarily of a confidential nature, and no government employee should, upon any inducement or consideration, supply information to any private

Continued on second page, fifth column.

BRYAN OFF TO-DAY TO BEARD JINGOES

Secretary Will "Counsel and Co-operate" with California Legislature on Land Bills.

ORATORY HIS MAINSTAY

Visit "Agreeable" to Lawmakers—Bull Moose Suspected of Fomenting War Scare to Embarrass the President.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 23.—After an exchange of telegrams with Governor Johnson and the presiding officers of the California Legislature and conferences with the Secretary of State and other officials, President Wilson gave instructions to-night to Secretary Bryan to go to Sacramento to "counsel and co-operate" with the California officials with a view to framing an anti-alien land law which would "yet leave untouched the international obligations of the United States."

Secretary Bryan, accompanied by Robert Rose, who will act as his confidential secretary, expects to leave Washington at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening and to arrive in Sacramento at 4:45 on Monday afternoon.

The impression prevails here that Secretary Bryan will deliver an appeal to the Legislature at a joint session, depending upon his oratory to sway the legislators from their apparent determination to enact a law which will discriminate against the Japanese. However, the Secretary declared to-night that he had not formulated his plans. In any event, he will confer with the leaders and at all times will be under instructions from President Wilson, who has assumed personal charge of the campaign to prevent discriminatory legislation.

"I am going in the hope that we may be able to find the best solution of the difficulty," said Secretary Bryan to-night. "I feel sure that they in California will enter upon the work with the same spirit of co-operation as the President and I do. I am hopeful, indeed, that we will be able to arrive at the wisest solution."

While in Sacramento Secretary Bryan will be the guest of Governor Johnson, having accepted a telegraphic invitation from the state executive. It is expected that he will spend several days in Sacramento. Despite unfavorable reports from California President Wilson is hopeful that Secretary Bryan's mission will produce the desired result.

In Conference with Envoy.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, conferred with Secretary Bryan late this afternoon, but Mr. Bryan asserted that the ambassador submitted no fresh representations or inquiries from Tokio. It is understood that Ambassador Chinda was particularly anxious to assure Secretary Bryan that he was in no way responsible for the printed reports that he had stated that the passage of the anti-Japanese law by the California Legislature would precipitate war between the United States and Japan. To the newspaper men the ambassador said that he would not presume to predict war under any circumstances.

The following formal statement was given out by Viscount Chinda: "No visit has been made by the ambassador to the White House this week, nor has he ever hinted to anybody at such an alarming outcome of the situation as a possible war between the two countries."

"In fact, such a contingency has not been discussed at any phase, so that it is equally erroneous to say that the Japanese Ambassador has declared that no war will follow. In fact, he, as well as his government, confidently relies upon the sympathetic attitude of the American administration and the high sense of justice and fairness of the American people to prevent legislation adverse to the Japanese."

"In view of the gravity of these reports and of their possible mischief, the embassy authorizes the strongest possible contradiction of such statements." At the termination of his conference with Ambassador Chinda this afternoon, Secretary Bryan admitted that the ambassador "was much concerned" over the situation, but declined to give any hint as to the reason for the conference. He said the conference was held at the request of the ambassador, but that the latter submitted no additional protests against the proposed legislation.

Sounded by President.

Before a decision relative to sending Secretary Bryan to Sacramento was reached President Wilson "sounded" Governor Johnson and the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature. Whereupon a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature setting forth that it was agreeable to Secretary Bryan's visit to Sacramento "for purposes indicated in the President's telegram."

The text of President Wilson's telegram was: "Governor Hiram Johnson, Sacramento, Cal.: 'Thank you for your patriotic telegram. We find it so difficult from this distance to understand fully the situation with regard to the sentiments and circumstances lying back of the pend-

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